

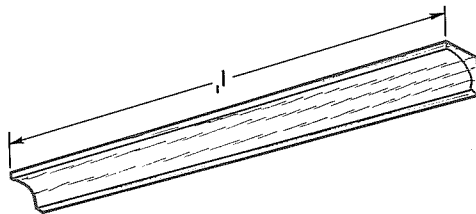
New Terms

1. bill of materials
2. board feet
3. center lines
4. dimension lines
5. extension lines
6. finish sizes
7. hidden lines
8. lineal feet
9. multiview drawings
10. object lines
11. pictorial drawings
12. plan of procedure
13. rough sizes
14. square feet
15. working drawings

Study Questions

1. List the three parts of a project plan.
2. There are two types of working drawings. Name them.
3. Give two advantages and two disadvantages of pictorial drawings.
4. Why do woodworkers usually make their working drawing to scale?
5. On a working drawing, is accuracy more important in drawing lines or in adding dimensions?
6. What types of information are found on a bill of materials? Give at least three examples.
7. Why are materials ordered in rough sizes?
8. How are rough sizes determined for length?
9. Lumber is sold by three different measurements. What are they?
10. How many board feet are there in a board measuring 2" x 6" x 12"?
11. What dimension — length, width, or thickness — is not considered when determining square feet?
12. What materials are purchased by the square foot?
13. What is the only dimension considered in determining lineal feet?
14. What materials are purchased in lineal feet?
15. Give two advantages to making a plan of procedure.
16. Explain how you would go about making a plan of procedure.

Fig. 3-14. Specially shaped wood and moldings are sold by the lineal foot. This illustration shows one lineal foot of decorative cove molding.



Plan of Procedure

Project: Fern Stand

Tools Required: Coping or bandsaw, backsaw, plane, lathe, drill.

Procedure:

1. Cut top and base to rough sizes.
2. Cut and plane top and base to finish size.
3. Sand edges of top and base.
4. Cut spindle to rough size. (Glue up stock if necessary.)
5. Turn spindle to desired shape.
6. Cut and shape cleats and wedge.
7. Cut slot in spindle for wedge.
8. Sand all parts.
9. Assemble base to spindle with glue and wedge.
10. Assemble cleats and top to spindle with screws.
11. Final sand.
12. Finish.

Fig. 3-15. A carefully prepared plan of procedure for building the fern stand would include these steps.

or forget steps. Without a plan it is also easy to waste precious shop time wondering what to do next. Making a plan of procedure is easy and will actually save you time.

Make a plan of procedure by simply thinking your project through the building process. Study the parts to determine how each is made. Then determine the order in which the parts will fit together. This will help you identify the order in which each part should be made. With this information you should be able to make an organized plan of procedure. As you list each step, you need not be too detailed. Complex steps, however, may need some special notes. You know the steps are clear and complete if someone else can follow the plan to make the project.